Points 2 and 3 of the representation have already been replied to in connection with the representations made by other members on the subject.

In regard to the first point, a resolution should be moved in the Legislative Council in consultation with the members thereof. The request that the Government should take the initiative in the matter will be considered.

The prayer relating to the revision of the civil jurisdiction over certain *pakuthies* will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

The Koran teachers have not got full-time work and therefore their pay is less than that of other teachers. But as it is stated that some of them have full-time work, the Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report why, in the circumstances, there is inequality of pay in respect of Koran and other teachers.]

165. Some remedies for unemployment.

MR. CHINGAN NARAYANARU BHATTATIRI (*Tiruvalla taluk, Group I*) said that, though the recommendations made by the Unemployment Committee for solving the problem of unemployment were not entirely free from defects, Government should have adopted some of the recommendations long ago. The member then expressed his views on some of the proposals of the Committee.

The proposal that *puduval* lands should be assigned to the educated unemployed for the purpose of cultivation was not a sound one, as the education imparted to the young men of the day made them fit only for Government appointments.

Another recommendation of the Committee was that educated men alone should be appointed as peons, mochees, etc. That was a preposterous suggestion, as young men who were educated in colleges would never condescend to accept such appointments.

The proposal that the admission of students in colleges should be restricted was, however, a sound one. It would be better still if the colleges could be closed for a number of years.

The Committee recommended the abolition of the Pleadership Class. They should have gone further and recommended the closing of the Law College for some years.

The institution of competitive examinations for recruitment to public service would only reduce the number of applicants for appointments; but it would not help to diminish the ranks of the unemployed.

The proposal to enhance the number of technical and industrial schools was a most useful one. There was only one commercial school in the State, namely, at Alleppey. Similar schools should be opened in other towns also.

Industrial education should be imparted in the Vernacular and English schools of the State.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Narayanaru Bhattatiri, നിങ്ങൾ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയേയും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മകമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിനേയും പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവം ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The views expressed on the questions of unemployment and on the report of the Unemployment Committee will be earnestly considered by the Government.]

166. Measures for the prevention of floods.

MR. VARKEY CHANDA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha taluk, Group I*) said that, though the extensive region of Kuttanad was the scene of frequent floods, Government did not consider the desirability of providing remedial measures. The flood of 1104 which lasted for about 30 hours swept away cottages and cattle belonging to the poor. The people of the flood-affected areas were naturally glad that the Dewan visited their locality—though the visit took place only a day after the flood had subsided. They expected that, as a result of the Dewan's visit, they would get substantial relief from Government. But Government failed to do anything for relieving the population in distress.

A permanent board, consisting of officials and non-officials, should be constituted, for granting timely relief to people rendered homeless by floods. The board should be financed by Government.

It was high time for Governmont to devise a scheme for averting flood damages. It was said that for avoiding loss in human lives Government were considering the proposal to have a raised ground, four acres in extent, in each *pakuthi* of Kuttanad, where people could take shelter during floods. That proposal had certain defects. It would be impossible to reach the raised grounds without boats. If the people could obtain boats, they could go to the extensive hills to the east and west. Further, the congestion of men and cattle in an area of four acres of land would give rise to epidemics.

The waterways in and around Kuttanad were too inadequate to drain flood water. Innumerable gutters or drains of a width of 25 feet should be constructed for draining flood water to the sea. The drains should be so constructed as to prevent the flow of sea-water through them into the land.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Chanda Pillai, the subject you have taken up is one that requires deep consideration ; and the suggestions that you have made will be carefully considered by Government. Your remarks as to what happened at the last flood do not appear to me to be quite correct. Perhaps, *literally, in a narrow sense*, they may be correct. I came there just two days after the floods and the floods had by that time subsided. As you may remember, the last floods were at heir height only for about 24 or 30 hours. Anyhow, I am not going osay anything more about that. Your suggestions will all be considered.